

he had but one male before him, he did not venture to give it a name. I propose for our species the name (*Gypsochroa*) *emendata* and for the males with female antennæ, form *gynandrata*. The accompanying figures of the ♂ genitalia illustrate the differences I have mentioned.

It must not be assumed that my endeavor is to detach every one of our American species from its old name. If genitalic differences led to such conclusion, I should be ready to doubt their availability. But they do not. As a case in point I may cite *Hydria undulata* Linn. I have examples of it from England and from Bohemia, and there is absolutely no difference between these and American specimens in form, venation, markings, color variation, or in genitalia! To the systematist there is a real satisfaction, but where the parent stock of the species sprang, why its wide distribution has not changed it in the least, as appears to have resulted in so many other forms, are problems for the evolutionist to solve.

---

## NEW NEOTROPICAL HETEROPTERA.

By J. R. DE LA TORRE-BUENO, White Plains, N. Y.

### *Rutuba*\* gen. nov.:

Head shorter than thorax, anteocular part seen from the side equal to the postocular; antenniferous tubercles apically spined. First joint of the antennæ more than twice as long as the anteocular part of the head, beneath unarmed; first joint half as long as the second. Thorax longer than broad at the base, narrowing sensibly anteriorly, anterior angles armed with a long spine. Anterior femora armed exteriorly beneath with four long spines, the three shorter ones furcate and the longest simple, long, at apex of femora, and a number of smaller spines; interiorly toward the apex armed with a very long spine. Anterior tibiæ one fourth shorter than femora, beneath interiorly with two long spines and exteriorly with three. Last abdominal segment in the males produced into two laterally diverging long spines.

This genus is near *Pnirontis* Stål.

\* A gladiator of that name.

Type: *Rutuba perpugnax* Bueno.

Distribution: British Guiana.

***Rutuba perpugnax* sp. nov.**

Head including genal spine twice as long as broad at the eyes which are globose and set midway of the head. Ocelli nearly contiguous to the eyes and centrally behind them. Antenniferous tubercles with a sharp semi-erect spine pointing forward. Antennæ setose beneath; third joint shortest, one-third as long as fourth; second joint longest, longer than the head, but shorter than the head and first joint taken together. First joint longer than the head, with a long apical spine. Prothorax narrowing anteriorly, three times as long as wide anteriorly, less than one-third longer than wide at base, armed with a small blunt spine slightly above basal angle, and another longer about one-third from the base; base slightly sinuate. Scutellum longer than wide at base, tumid, sides slightly rounded. Wings as wide as abdomen, semi-membranous throughout, leaving two-thirds of the last abdominal segment exposed; membrane with three simple longitudinal nervures. Abdomen five times as long, including the spines, as broad, subparallel, basal angle of abdominal segments one to four produced into a small black spine; fifth segment into a long pointed outwardly diverging spine; sixth segment produced into two long acute spines, two-thirds as long as the body of the segment, first to fourth segments keeled. Middle pair of legs shortest, femora and tibiæ simple in second and third pair. First pair spined, as in generic description.

Dimensions: Head, long. 4 mm. with genal spines; lat. 2 mm. with eyes. Prothorax, long. 4.5 mm., lat. at base 3.5 mm.; anterior margin, 1.5 mm. Scutellum, long. 1.5 mm.; lat. 1.25 mm. Abdomen, long. 17 mm.; lat. 3.5 mm. Total length, 2.5 mm., greatest width, 3.5 mm.

Described from one ♂ from Tumatumari, Rio Potaro, British Guiana, taken in April by J. M. Geddes.

***Achillas*\* gen. nov.**

Head little more than half as long as thorax, antecular part shorter than postocular, which is furnished with setigerous spines

\* The murderer of Pompey.

beneath. First joint of antennæ subequal to length of head, armed with a few small spines. Thorax longer than broad at base, much narrowed anteriorly, spinose at the edges. Anterior femora armed with short spines above and beneath; posterior simple; intermediate and posterior tibiæ simple. Abdominal segments one to six amplified near basal angle into foliaceous spined lobes; spined on the connexival edge.

This genus is somewhat obscure but it is Stenopodine in its general facies and characters, and comes near *Seridentus* Osborne, from which the foliaceous lobes at the basal angle of the abdominal segments and the other characters given abundantly separate it.

Type: *Achillas bicaudatus* Bueno.

Distribution: British Guiana.

#### ***Achillas bicaudatus* sp. nov.**

Head one-fifth longer than broad including the eyes, which are globose and prominent, situated nearer the base than the front. Ocelli nearer to the eyes than to each other, not prominent. Front with two short spines directed anteriorly; head beneath with three pairs of short simple setose spines, of which the postocular pair is the longest, and that under the eyes the shortest. The upper surface of the head is thickly set with an abundance of short spines. Antennæ: first joint stoutest, shorter than second, set with short setigerous spines; second joint longest, subequal to first joint and head taken together; third joint shortest, fourth about one half longer; third and fourth joints taken together a little more than half as long as second, and shorter than first. Prothorax narrowing anteriorly, over four times as long as wide anteriorly and nearly four times as wide at the base as anteriorly, slightly sinuately, constricted about the middle and covered with short spines, a few of those along the margins longer than the others; base rounded.

Scutellum nearly parallel sinuately sided, abruptly coming to a blunt semi-erect point, slightly tumid. Wings slightly narrower than abdomen, leaving the foliaceous lobes exposed. Abdomen four and a third times as long, including the lobes, as broad, narrowing posteriorly, the sixth segment branching into two broad flaring mucronate lobes. At the basal angle of each abdominal

segment is an outwardly extending foliaceous lobe, nearly one-third the width of the segment on two to five, very small on one and broadened extremely on six, to a broad mucronate lamellar expansion 4 mm. from tip to tip. Between the lobes on the connexival edge are three to four short stout spines and the posterior edges of the last expansion are serrate. The smaller lobes are irregular in outline, longer than broad and with two or three points on each. Abdominal segments one and two keeled, three evanescently so. Third pair of legs longest, simple, femora setose, tibiæ with a few short, black spines exteriorly, longer than femora. Second pair longer than the first; femora with a single row of spines above, and two beneath, tibiæ with an external row of small black spines; first pair shortest, femora and tibiæ equal, femora much stouter than in the others, armed with one row of strong spines beneath and one above, tibiæ simple, as the others.

Dimensions: Head, long. 2.3 mm.; lat. 1.9 mm., including eyes. Prothorax, long. 3.5 mm.; lat. ant., .8 mm., post. 3 mm. Scutellum, long. 1.2 mm., lat. 1 mm. Abdomen, long., including lobes, 1.3 mm.; lat. 3 mm. at widest part, 4.4 mm. at lobes. Total length, 18.8 mm., greatest width, 3 mm.

Described from one ♂ from the same locality and collector.

### **Eurylochus\*** gen. nov.

Head short, not produced beyond eyes, which are large and prominently rounded and occupy nearly the whole head seen from the side. Antennæ moderately long, first joint stoutest and curved, third and fourth filiform. Pronotum tumid, narrowing anteriorly, with an irregular process at the anterior angles branching outward. Scutellum spined. Abdomen wider than hemelytra and somewhat hollowed, beneath keeled. Legs simple. Prosteronum excavate and enclosed by two lamellar processes.

This genus is near *Veseris* Stål, from which it differs by absence of spongy fossæ on the anterior tibiæ, by the long second joint of the antennæ and by the lateral processes to the excavate prosteronum.

Type: *Eurylochus bellator* Bueno.

Distribution: British Guiana.

\* The only one of the companions of Ulysses that withstood Circe's magic cup.

**Eurylochus bellator** sp. nov.

Head with eyes about one-half broader than long, subequal to width of anterior margin of thorax, including the processes. Eyes large, globose, prominent, distance between them equal to the breadth of one eye; seen from side they occupy nearly the entire lateral part of the head. Ocelli situated back of the impressed line running from eye to eye. Median deep impression on vertex meeting the transverse impression. Antennæ slender. First joint stoutest, curved, rugulose longitudinally; second joint pilose, slender than the first and five times as long; third and fourth joints filiform, pilose, fourth shortest. Rostrum moderately stout, curved, reaching middle of prosternum in the excavation. Pronotum about one half shorter than broad at the base, which is rounded, more than twice as broad posteriorly as anteriorly. Anterior angles provided with peculiar, blunt, somewhat irregular outwardly directed processes. Posterior angles spined, spines directed more or less posteriorly. Scutellum twice as broad at base as long, including the black semi-erect spine at apex. Abdomen wider than hemelytra and hollowed, margin entire, with a blunt keel beneath, not quite twice as long as broad. Hemelytra reaching or slightly surpassing abdomen; membrane large. Legs simple; femora postapically annulate with black; tibiæ black except the basal fifth. Connexival edge with a black line at each suture, from which spring two branching lines. Upper part of insect speckled and mottled irregularly with brown and black. Meso- and metathorax black, rugulose; middle pale patch on both. Abdomen pale with a black mark at each segment at the connexivum and a row of black spots one on the anterior edge of each segment midway between the keel and the edge of the connexivum. Genital segment black.

Measurements: Head, long. 1.8 mm.; lat. 2.5 mm. Thorax, long. 3.4 mm.; lat. ant. 2.5 (including processes); post. 5.5 mm. to 5.9 mm. (excluding spines). Scutellum, long. 2 mm. (including spine); lat. 4 mm. Abdomen from base of thorax, long. 11 mm., 11.5 mm., 12 mm.; lat. 6 mm., 6 mm., 6.4 mm. Total length of insect: 16.2 mm. to 17.2 mm.; greatest width (abdomen) 6 mm. to 6.4 mm.

Types: Three ♂♂ from Tumatumari, Rio Potaro, British Guiana, J. M. Geddes, collector.\*

---

Mr. Edward L. Graef, in his very interesting article entitled "Some Early Brooklyn Entomologists" published in the June (1914) number of the BULLETIN, refers to the plates of the Sphingidæ gotten out by J. C. Weidenmeyer, S. Calverley and W. H. Edwards. Mr. Edwards owned fourteen copies of these plates and in 1903 sold them to the American Entomological Society. There were 27 plates, each set illustrating 132 figures. This Society thought them of sufficient importance to publish the fourteen sets. They were edited by myself and all were sold, excepting the one colored set, which was retained by the Society. The history of the plates is given in the published work. The American Museum of Natural History and Cornell University also possess colored sets. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences owns 25 to 30 sets, two of which are colored. Henry Skinner, M.D., Sc.D.

The duplicate sets belonging to the Brooklyn Institute have since been offered for exchange with the other museums of the world.—Ed.

---

A butterfly, *Colias eurytheme*, was observed July 15, 1914, flying up Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and alighting in the grass. The specimen was a female and perfectly fresh. It was noted at the time that the flight of the creature was different from its congener, *C. philodice*, the wing surface being larger, more fragile and beating the air more slowly. Previous Long Island records are few.

\* An account by Mr. Geddes of his own collecting is to be found in the BULLETIN, Vol. VIII., pp. 118 et seq.

---

## New Jersey Entomological Company

HERMAN H. BREHME, Manager

Dealers in Insects of all Orders. Lepidoptera, Cocoons and Pupæ. Life Histories. Cocoons and Pupæ bought. Entomological Supplies, Insect Pins, Cork, Riker Specimen Mounts, Nets, Spreading Boards, Boxes, etc.

74 THIRTEENTH AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY